(ग) सरकार द्वारा जांच में दोषी पाए गए अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध (सेवा-अवधि सहित) क्या कार्यवाही की जाएगी और कब से तथा सरकार निगम को हुई करोड़ों रुपये की हानि को किस प्रकार पूरा करेगी; और

(घ) भारतीय खाद्य निगम से संबंधित अनियमितताओं के अधिकांश मामले, विशेष रूप से हरियाणा में होने के क्या कारण है?

खाद्य मंत्री (श्री अजीत सिंह): (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Energy crisis due to non-availability of coal

1150. SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 3078 given in the Rajya Sabha on 24th April, 1995 and state:

(a) whether attention of Government have been drawn to the media reports and public resentment about the energy crisis almost all over India due to non-availability of coal; and

(b) if so, what measures Government propose to take to solve the problems?

THE MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) Presumably the Honourable Member is referring to the news item regarding inadequate supply of coal to thermal power stations during the current year.

The Planning Commission has assessed the demand for coal for power sector for the year 1995-96 at 184.20 million tonnes. The total despatches of coal to power sector from Coal India limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) during April, 1995 to January, 1996 were 151.048 million tonnes as against the target of despatches of 150.168 million tonnes for this period. This is 100.58% of the target. The despatches have also shown an increase of 10.9% over similar period last year.

Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has also reported that no thermal power station is on the verge of closure. However, some thermal power stations are having low stocks. The reasons for low stocks with the power houses include:

(i) Excess consumption of coal as compared to the quantities which the coal companies are required to supplied of these power houses.

(ii) Unloading constraints at the power house end.

(iii) Coal supplie being restricted due to non payment of coal sale dues by the power houses.

(iv) Movement constraints of the Railways; and

(v) upplies getting affected on account of sporadic strikes in SCCL and due to inundation of some mines in the eastern parts of the country.

Supply of coal to power houses is accorded top most priority and is monitored regularly by an Inter-Ministerial Committee. Moreover, coal can be freely imported and the power houses can supplement their supplies through imports to meet any increase in demand above the agreed levels. The option of captive mining is now available for power sector.

दिल्ली में लघु औद्योगिक एकक और बाल श्रम अधिनियम

1151. **श्री ओ० पी० कोहली**: क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दिल्ली में चल रहे लघु औद्योगिक एककों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उनमें कार्यरत बाल श्रमिकों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इन एककों के विरुद्ध बाल श्रम अधिनियम को कार्यान्वित न करने के लिये क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

श्रम मंत्री (श्री जी० वेंकट स्वामी): (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।